United Nations S/AC.49/2017/85

Security Council

Distr.: General
20 July 2017
English
Original: Arabic

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006)

Letter dated 14 June 2017 from the Permanent Representative of Oman to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

I am pleased to transmit herewith the report of the Government of the Sultanate of Oman on the steps it has taken to implement Security Council resolutions 2270 (2016) and 2321 (2016) on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (see annex), in compliance with paragraph 11 of Security Council resolution 1718 (2006).

(*Signed*) Khalifa Ali Issa **Al Harthy**
Permanent Representative

17-12364 (E) 270717 310717

Please recycle

Annex to the letter dated 14 June 2017 from the Permanent Representative of Oman to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

Report of Oman on the implementation of Security Council resolutions 2270 (2016) and 2321 (2016)

With regard to the implementation of the measures set out in Security Council resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013) and 2094 (2013) on sanctions imposed against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, as well as the two resolutions on the matter that were most recently adopted by the Council, namely resolutions 2270 (2016) and 2321 (2016), we wish to affirm that the Sultanate of Oman is carrying out its responsibilities under the relevant Security Council resolutions with utmost seriousness. The Omani authorities are closely monitoring all activities in order to maintain international peace and security.

Accordingly, Oman has formed a working group whose main task is to implement the relevant Security Council resolutions, including resolutions 1540 (2004) and 2325 (2016), as well as the resolutions mentioned above.

The competent authorities in Oman, acting through committees and working groups in which the relevant authorities in the Sultanate are represented, implement Security Council resolutions without delay.

With respect to resolutions on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea that have been adopted pursuant to Chapter VII, Article 41, of the Charter of the United Nations, Oman supports global efforts aimed at achieving nuclear disarmament and maintaining international peace and security, and is committed to implementing the relevant international resolutions. It recognizes that it is important for all the States parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons to fulfil their obligations pursuant to the Treaty, and reaffirms that further steps must be taken to promote international nuclear disarmament efforts. It should be noted that no Omani Government institutions have dealings or contracts with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Measures taken

The Sultanate of Oman circulated Security Council resolutions 2270 (2016) and 2321 (2016) to Government agencies and instructed the competent authorities to take appropriate measures to implement those resolutions. Those authorities have also been instructed to take, within their respective areas of competence, technical and administrative measures that are in keeping with national legislation and in line with the measures that were taken with respect to previous resolutions.

Key measures

1. Nuclear activities

The resolution prohibits the specialized teaching or training of nationals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in fields related to nuclear activities or the development of nuclear-weapon delivery systems. Oman has not carried out any activities in that regard, and became a party to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons pursuant to Royal Decree No. 91/96 dated 22 July 1996. It deposited its instrument of accession with the depositary, the Government of the United States of America, on 23 January 1997. On 28 June 2001, Oman also signed an agreement with the International Atomic Energy Agency to apply safeguards in accordance with article III of the Non-Proliferation Treaty. On 6 November 2003, it

signed the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, which concerns nuclear safety, environmental harm and the legal dimensions of nuclear proliferation.

2. Inspection and monitoring

Oman has enacted many laws that place new restrictions on the import and export of traditional military materials and associated support and training services. It has also taken greater care to ensure that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea does not acquire materials that are used in its banned weapons programmes. Oman has imposed new restrictions on exported goods, introduced an effective inspection system for shipments destined for and coming from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and banned delivery of aircraft fuel to that country. Oman has circulated the resolutions to the relevant authorities so that each may carry out the necessary procedures within its purview. Oman emphasizes that it has no arms deals, contracts or agreements with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and it has informed all Omani ports and shipping companies of the need to comply with the relevant international resolutions.

3. Assets, funds and travel ban

The resolution provides for an asset freeze that applies to all funds and other financial assets and economic resources outside of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea that are owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by that State. It imposes a travel ban on individuals and lists vessels and companies that are subject to the asset freeze. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has circulated the list of banned individuals to Omani missions abroad because they contain the names of certain ambassadors and diplomats from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and it has notified the aforementioned agencies. Oman has enacted a law on combating money-laundering and the financing of terrorism, which was promulgated by Royal Decree No. 30 (2016).

The Sultanate of Oman has not received any reports of situations or cases that are within the scope of the sanctions imposed on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea since the adoption of Security Council resolution 2270 (2016) on 2 March 2016, with the exception of one case, in which the necessary measures were taken. The details of that case are set out below.

The following situation was brought to the attention of the Sultanate of Oman before the adoption of Security Council resolution 2321 (2016).

The Permanent Mission of the Sultanate of Oman to the United Nations in New York received a memorandum from the Coordinator of the Panel of Experts established pursuant to Security Council resolution 1874 (2009) dated 29 August 2016 asking the Government to provide information regarding a citizen of the People's Democratic Republic of Korea named Ri Won Ho.

The relevant authorities were asked to provide the requested information. After investigation, the information was sent to the Permanent Mission of the Sultanate in New York in a communication from the Ministry dated 6 February 2017 and passed on to the Panel of Experts. It was explained that the individual in question works as a diplomat at the Embassy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in Cairo and entered Oman on official visits in the company of the Ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to Cairo. The relevant Omani authorities stated that the aforementioned individual had not been flagged by security officials, nor was he subject to any security restrictions. There were no suspicious bank accounts or financial transfers in his name.

After Ri Won Ho appeared on the list of banned individuals annexed to Security Council resolution 2321 (2016), the Government took the action required and circulated that information to the Omani authorities.

In conclusion, the Sultanate of Oman reaffirms its support for all international efforts to achieve nuclear disarmament and maintain global peace and security. It adheres to the relevant international resolutions, and reiterates that Omani Government institutions do not have agreements, treaties, dealings or contracts with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.